Pam / Amer.
Cornell Pt 4
1249

CHRISTIAN PAN AMERICANISM

Christian Pan-Americanism

P. A. CONARD
Associate Continental
Secretary for South America

Foreign Department
The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
124 East Twenty-Eighth Street, New York City

Rio de Janeiro
City
and Harbor

I. YOUNG NATIONS—YOUNG MEN

THEIR MEASURE

The first striking reaction one gets on going to South America comes from distances and areas. This continent, inverted with Panama for a hinge, would span Key West and the North Pole, Baltimore and San Francisco. Ten republics occupy it. The largest, Brazil, has more square miles than the United States without Alaska. Uruguay, the least, exceeds New England plus Maryland and has a capital the size of New Orleans or Minneapolis. Argentina's territory equals France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Ireland and European Turkey before 1913—nations that support a population of more than 200,000,000.

Argentina, with 10,000,000, is sustaining multitudes by exports and is merely tickling the surface. She ships more beef and its products than the United States and is breaking into the first rank of grain-producing nations. As yet only 50,000,000 of the 728,000,000 acres of tillable land are cultivated. Commercially Japan, China, Mexico, Australia and Spain are in turn outranked by the nation on the Plate. The whole

continent is one of limitless, undeveloped resources. Brazil produces four-fifths of the coffee used in the world. The northern desert of Chile yields the nitrates to make fertile the acres of many countries, also nets the Government in export duties alone $30,000,000 a year. The mineral wealth of the Andes is proverbial, likewise the hard-wood forests of the Amazon, that mightiest of rivers, offering to commerce, with its tributaries, 50,000 miles of navigable waters.

THEIR GLORY

The second impression gained is that of peerless cities. No amount of reading prepares for the sight which bursts upon vision as the traveller enters the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, surrounded by the majestic, tropical-clad Organ Mountains. The one-time synonym for yellow fever has become a health resort, a city of a million people, adorned by the hand of man as well as of God. Miles of water-front, esplanade and parkway beguile by day. A profligate use of electric light sheds brilliancy by night. Splendid avenues swarm with automobiles, as in New York or Paris. Buenos Aires, metropolis of the Southern Hemisphere, is half as large again, and growing at the rate of 100,000 a

Plaza Mayo in front of Government House, Buenos Aires

year. Into this gateway of a vast, rich, free empire enter annually a quarter of a million immigrants. With stately public buildings, networks of transportation lines, public schools, hospitals, department stores, theatres—from "movies" to $5,000,000 triumphs of architecture—shipping industries that serve the whole earth; universities of 5,000 students; Parisian fashions worn a season ahead of North America; boulevards and parks; publications; clubs and societies of every possible human interest, no material feature of the greatest of modern cities is wanting in the world's second and third centers of Latin life.

THEIR POWER

Such a chain of capitals constitutes the overwhelming influence in the life of the nations. Montevideo, Santiago, Lima and others, though less populous, are no less the heart and head of their respective republics. They determine things political, social, economic and intellectual as no city in North America dominates its commonwealth.

The cities in turn are in the hands of their young men. You meet in the business world or consult professionally young men. They run the government or through the press make and

Avenida Central, the beautiful boulevard of Rio de Janeiro

guide public opinion. A cabinet minister took a government party of thirty on a five-days' trip to dedicate a new school building. Two were ministerial associates; the others, national senators and representatives chiefly; none were over forty years of age. The incident is typical and significant. Student debates and discussions lose the burlesque character here because the debaters move from college into the places of power and action. Here they are found ever courteous and friendly, mentally clever, attractive, passionate with national pride, responsive to noble appeal.

II. PERILS

FACING FACTS

These young men are terribly tempted. Sin respects no national boundaries. The vices of the whole earth have found the way here, as to all cosmopolitan populations. They are rampant and unafraid. The observations that follow are not for purposes of gleeful comparison, but to point the inquiry why some forces for righteousness doing battle against the same evils in other great cities be not brought to bear on the deadly foes of the metropolis under the Southern Cross. What an Italian surgeon or a German scientist discovers today is applied tomorrow in the world's hospitals and laboratories. When a Brazilian aeronaut contributes to the conquest of the air or an Argentine statesman adds a new doctrine to the international code, Civilization acknowledges itself debtor. The time has come for free trade in moral resources. This is a plea for an international consciousness to assert itself against Phariseeism when a sister nation's character is reviewed and against injured pride when the light is turned on at home.

GIANT EVILS

Each South American nation fosters a lottery, with the gains used to support hospitals, orphan asylums, or education at the price of raising a race of gamblers. Government records in one city show $112,000,000 (Mexican) gambled on the race track in a year, a seven-fold increase in ten years. The almost universal drinking of light alcoholics has been without besotting effects, but in certain countries—notably Chile—large numbers are going at it like Anglo-Saxons with the same consequences. Mr. Akers, in "A History of South America," says that Valparaiso with 140,000 population had more cases of drunkenness reported to the police than London with its 5,000,000. Probably the former administration is more strict, and it is well to be so unless the common people are to perish in their cups. Flaunting exposure for sale of vicious literature is only one of many revelations of the nearly utter lack of public conscience against impurity and of the openness and ease with which a man may travel the way "going down to the gates of death." Neither in Spanish, Portuguese nor the much read French is there offered any serious attempt to preserve society from this contagion. The double standard of

Office of the leading newspaper, Santiago, Chili

morals is found in aggravated form. The girl is most carefully guarded every minute of her life. The boy at fourteen or sixteen is given rein to run the streets at will. There are many splendid exceptions, but in general even the boy's mother does not require or expect him to spend his evenings at home. And that happens which overtakes the licensed sons of too lenient parents anywhere. They soon find all, even the worst the city offers, fall into habits that grip for life, and otherwise carry the marks of unguided experience.

BOARDING HOUSE MENACE

This story is vouched for from North Brazil: "One of the most fruitful sources of evil among students is the 'republica' or student boarding and lodging house. Six to thirty students will rent a house, furnish it meagerly, hire servants and run an establishment which without the slightest supervision by the school authorities soon nourishes all the vices in the catalogue. A wise man will shun these houses if he can. Generally he cannot. One who for about a year lived in the poor Association quarters was called out of the city and

Calle Florida Buenos Aires. After four o'clock carriages are excluded and the street is used as a promenade

gave up his room. When he came back everything was full and he went to a 'republica.' A few days later he returned to beg for a place to sleep—even in the corridor. We finally put a bed in a storeroom for a gentleman who is accustomed to the luxuries of life and can afford to travel thousands of miles to get his education or take a sick brother on a pleasure trip to Europe when he pleases. Living conditions are but little worse for the students than among all other classes of young men who are compelled to board in this city."

FAITH DEAD

Unbelief and pure materialism are the present masters of the Latin-American mind. Religion, with its moral support, has been well nigh abandoned. Hon. James Bryce states in his recent book on South America: "Both the intellectual life and the ethical standards of conduct of these countries seem to be entirely divorced from religion. . . . Men of the upper or educated class appear to be wholly indifferent to theology and to Christian worship. It has no interest for them." The discerning leaders of the nations, themselves, concede and deplore this fact. Follow the

Municipal Theatre, Rio de Janeiro

language of a professor in the University of Buenos Aires: "Completely unguided, without faith, without conviction, without moral or religious ideals, in an atmosphere whose sensualism materializes their ideals and the influence of which chokes their highest initiative and makes sterile their best energies." A Uruguayan educator writes of the unbelief that reigns in the ruling class and in the intelligent youth in general, created by the resistance to clericalism, and—whether aggressive or passive in character—extending to everything which either directly or indirectly exalts the name of Christ or signifies any religious tendency. Among teachers and professors it is difficult to find any who believe that religion has or can have anything to do with life. Not infrequently this indifference flames into hostility. As recently as 1913 the representative of the Vatican arriving at the capital of Chile was met by hundreds of men. Apparently he was receiving a popular demonstration. He was. They were students of the National University armed with bricks, resenting an interference in politics. Special police had to be called out to get him safely to his residence.

One of the educational classes, Buenos Aires

Even if the attitude were not hostile, the provision for ministering to the spiritual needs of the people is hopelessly inadequate. Buenos Aires has forty Roman Catholic and ten Protestant churches. Philadelphia, of equal size, has ninety and six hundred and ninety respectively. In this field also the literature is impoverished where not inimical. Another element in the situation makes exceedingly difficult a religious appeal. Religious terminology does not call to these minds the association of ideas with which we clothe the same sacred terms. What solemnizing sentiment burns the heart at mention of the Saviour's sorrows! In South America there is a brand of wine called "The Tears of Christ!" Jesus is not an uncommon name for a boy. Such signs as "Christ's Corner Grocery," "The Drug Store of the Three Crosses" and the like are to be seen here and there. One Good Friday a weekly illustrated magazine carried on its back cover an advertisement of a brand of cigarettes. The picture represented the disciples smoking and Judas saying to the Master, "If I had smoked this brand, I would not have betrayed you." Where that makes good advertising, what imagery will convey the conceptions of the religion of Jesus Christ in its purity?

III. INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ENGINEERING

THESE KNEW AND CARED

Now, given the combination of young, rich, growing nations, dominated by great, progressive cities; the cities in the hands of their brilliant young men, overwhelmingly tempted; the presence of people among them who know the Young Men's Christian Association and who care; and you will have a call for, and a response from, that daring, versatile agency as surely as rainfall under stated meteorological conditions. The petitioners included the ministers, educators and business men of North American churches resident in these nations; Christian diplomats of Great Britain and the United States like the Kennedys, Barretts and Morgans; and eminent Latins of breadth and discernment who, as travelers and students, saw and coveted for their own young men this betterment agency of other lands, among them President Menocal, of Cuba, graduate of Cornell Univeristy; and Dr. Rodriguez, of Rio de Janeiro, editor and owner of the powerful *Jornal de Commercio*. Dr. Estanislau Zeballos, sometime Argentine Minister at Washington, when on the National Cabinet as Secretary of Worship and Foreign Affairs, wrote, in *La Prensa*, of Buenos Aires:

"I remember, indeed, that when in the United States this beneficent institution made an indelible impression on me, with its magnificent buildings erected in striking prominence in all the great cities. . . . It not only establishes a bond of union among its members, but makes for the perfection of individual character, things very necessary, certainly, in the Argentine Republic. A part of our young men lack the spirit of association, are too individualistic, intolerant and at times violent. Their manner is generally abrupt, their conversation light and hardly choice, their application to study deficient and their inclination to gamble and to participate in unwholesome pleasures too marked. This class of Argentine young men is, unfortunately, not small, and active forces for bettering their social condition and for drawing them from their ill-chosen course are not apparent. The influence of the home is almost *nil.* It seems to have no attraction for men; since fathers, sons and brothers stay at home scarcely long enough to eat and sleep and are always restless to leave. . . .

Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues,
Editor, Jornal do Commercio.

"The Church gives little attention to the young man launched out amidst evil social customs. Her pulpit is generally silent as regards social questions and progress, and is concerned only with dogmatic religion; its preaching is ineffective because it does not touch

life. . . . Our political life, financial prosperity and lack of discipline, both public and private, help to increase the number of reckless young men. The Young Men's Christian Association enters into the contest as a force that opposes the evil and protects the good. Welcome to this institution, and welcome to the young men who unite under its banner, whom I greet with all encouragement and with my profound sympathy."

THE COMPACT

Already four Associations have been established in as many cities in Brazil, and one each in Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. Other insistent calls are still to be answered. The extent to which help is asked by one race and tendered by the other has just and sensible limits—briefly these: Enough experienced North American leadership supported from home resources to transplant the essential principles and spirit of the Movement, together with such material assistance in securing a few model buildings that its real and full utility may be demonstrated. Twenty-five men and a million dollars in conditional gifts towards equipment from

Open house at Buenos Aires Association

North America will make the Association as indigenous in the nations of South America as it is in Canada and the United States; and, judged by present growth, a greater factor in character-making than it was here at the end of the first quarter of a century's existence.

Rio de Janeiro Association building wholly inadequate

SELF-SUPPORT

The response in the centers entered has been immediate and impressive. Rio de Janeiro last year had 650 men in night classes, signifying not simply a great educational institution, but a vital moral factor in the lives of aspiring men. The receipts from members alone cover sixty-one per cent. of the budget of $18,000, all provided locally. The city authorities granted immunity from municipal taxes on grounds of service. After a seven-years' object lesson in rented quarters, Buenos Aires citizens raised $140,000 gold to meet the offer of $100,000 from North America for the concrete building which the Association now occupies with 1,800 members, nearly half of whom throng it daily. North America loans the services of two secretaries at a cost of $6,000 a year, against operating expenses of $35,000 a year, called forth in the city itself. Probably few stockholders who invest one dollar thereby attract seven.

AUTONOMY

Responsibility and initiative are lodged in the hands of the men in the community. No foreign overlordship is in anybody's mind. In Montevideo the president is a leading banker; the vice-president, Secretary of the Supreme Court; the treasurer, a chartered accountant and manager of an important firm. Besides these, on the board are the managers of the leading railway, the gas company, the waterworks, an Italian importing and a German exporting house; seven other prominent business men; a professor in the University; the head of a section in the National Department of Hospitals and Ambulance Service; the secretary of the railway; and the bookkeeper of the waterworks company. The Uruguayan general secretary is one of the best known and respected men in the nation, for years Director of Public Works, and a conspicuous educator. Representing four Church communions and five nationalities, they fitly express the cosmopolitan character of the city.

THE DYNAMIC

The religious purpose and value of this international venture in brotherhood are neither obscured nor evaded, though prevailing indifference or enmity toward religion on the part

A Bible Class in Montevideo

of the chief constituency might predict a different policy. Of eight men taken on the Buenos Aires employed staff locally seven had first become Christians in that Association. One, a young Englishman, proved so transforming an influence that he was called to a post in India—the first example of one foreign Association contributing leadership to another land. The preparation and promotion of Bible studies has no small import on a "continent without a sacred book." There is spiritual hunger where skeptics offer to organize Bible classes if the secretaries will lead them. From one such group grew the student branch of Buenos Aires, the continental pioneer. Experiences of some of leaders in their personal contacts read like the Book of Acts.

In a real sense the Anglo-Saxon givers of life or money to this task provide also for their own. Their young men are here. The religion of a great majority of them "does not survive moving day." With the canal opened and increasing trade relations, they will be coming in force. What kind of influences they shall meet depends in no small measure on the continued and increased willingness of their fellow nationals at home to promote in the sister republics a chain of life preserving stations and moral dispensaries. This ministry is to the young

Rio's model municipal playground supervised by the Association physical director

manhood of the world. To one Association table were lately gathered 180 members of twenty nationalities.

BETTERING NATIONAL PHYSIQUE

The physical message meets widespread acclaim. Rio's expert, among other large athletic services, directs a municipal playground, the first in Brazil. The Federal customs were remitted on the apparatus and bowling alleys of the Association. Nearly 1000 men attend gymnasium classes in the Argentine capital. The Uruguayan National Commission on Physical Education invited the Montevideo physical director to take charge of their playground movement. He was made instructor of the physical department of the Woman's National University, and of the leading private boys' school of the country. Under his supervision are 125 classes a month, while on the playgrounds 5000 children and adults are receiving guidance and instruction. Most of these activities are conducted by volunteer leaders whom he sought out and trained. A few such public servants can fix a type of physical manhood based on Christian character among the young men of these nations, a colossal privilege that does not tarry long nor return if affronted by neglect.

Montevideo business men's gymnasium class

IV. NATIONAL DIRECTIVE FORCES

EDUCATIONAL CURRENTS

The North American's ardent and braggart patriotism soon cools as he goes south and finds European interests in almost undisputed possession of the commercial and great industrial enterprises. But if he looks further he may find a theme for Fourth of July solace in the influence of the United States on the educational systems. The course of the stream has varied in the different countries and decades. Argentina employed scores of North American teachers to reorganize her schools. Uruguay's great educational reformer got his inspiration in the United States, whence he took his plans and methods. Mission schools have had widely distributed influence. In some countries missionary educators have been put in charge of government education. Many specialists have been called from North America by the nations—ten to a single institution in Porto Alegre, Brazil. Numerous commissions of educators have

Life Problem Discussion Club, Montevideo

been sent North as well as to Europe. To have thus served nations is assuredly no less an honor than to have sold them toys and engines or to have purchased their coffee and jerked beef.

TOO BARREN STUDENT LIFE

In general the educational systems head up in national or state universities. In them and the other institutions of higher learning in South America are gathered about 45,000 students. Planted chiefly in the great cities as they are, what is known as college spirit and life are almost entirely lacking—all those interests outside the curriculum, athletics, musical clubs, literary, social, philanthropic and religious societies. Class solidarity is minus. There is practically no intercourse between the professor and his students. The alumnus takes little heed of his Alma Mater after she honors him with her name. The sole expression of the student body in organization is a somewhat loose federation of recent years made up of "Student Centers" with ill-defined purpose and practically sterile results. The local "centers" came to consciousness as vehicles of opposition to faculty measures. A few are beginning to serve useful ends. The student bodies form probably the most hostile anti-religious

International dinner at Buenos Aires

groups in their nations. The ultimate bearing of this fact lies in the unquestioned supremacy of the younger educated men in shaping public policies and sentiment.

RECOGNIZED CONTRIBUTION

Naturally enough, the Association activities which have gained widest attention on the continent are those among the university men. With one exception, in all the Associations a numerous section of them are in the membership. With equal effort exerted among them, they could be brought easily to displace the civilians. The one specialized department for them has been referred to already. Others must follow soon. The one sprang from a group who entered the Buenos Aires city Association. Their initial interest was in English classes, next in a distinctively Bible student circle, and then came a definitely organized branch for students, with 250 members now, or one-twentieth of the great University enrolment. A student hostel and clubhouse accommodating twenty-five residents has proved completely successful. As an experiment in dormitory facilities it is being watched with keenest interest by the administration. On recommendation of the National Superintendent of High Schools, the Minister of Education recently furnished transportation to both the North American and Argentine student secretaries for a tour of the schools of the interior in an effort to relate to the practical helpfulness

of the Association and the student hostel the new students who stream up to the metropolis by hundreds every year. Superintendents, professors and senior students were everywhere found cordial and even enthusiastic.

GENERATORS OF GOODWILL

The Continental Student Camp held annually at Piriapolis, the charming Uruguayan shore resort, has scored heavily in public favor. The governments of Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay for two years past have paid traveling expenses for part or all the delegates going from their seats of learning. The highest diplomatic representatives of these and other nations make official visits to the encampment and take the platform in behalf of what it stands for. They see the international bearings in a large way. The Secretary of State for Uruguay furnished the entire conference with round-trip railroad tickets from his capital to the camp. The Minister of War loaned from the Army Department all tents and other needed equipment. Both officials came out in a Uruguayan cruiser. The latter declared the camp to be making a larger contribution to international peace among the South American nations than any other agency now at work there. The Chilean Minister in an extensive state paper to his government reported his observations to such good effect that urgent invitations have come from students and State to extend formal organization to Chilean students. The powerful

press of the various countries gave unlimited publicity and approval.

SHALL IT BE PERMANENT?

The owner of the estate on which the gathering encamps is so impressed with the results as to offer for permanent grounds a perfectly situated wooded section which in the original plans constituted a public park. To hold the tender, suitable equipment must be provided as a guaranty of good faith and permanent use. The acreage is valued at $25,000. Some discerning friend of Pan-Americanism and world peace will see here, let it be hoped before the expiration of the limit, the opportunity for productive investment.

NIGHT OF THE OPEN HEART

The student attendants come largely unacquainted with one another and the principles to be considered. Before the ten days of Christian companionship, united sport and serious thought are ended prejudices are disarmed. The last evening is called "the night of the open heart," with opportunity and an atmosphere for perfectly free expression. One law student voiced the sentiment of many of them by saying:

"Men, I have a confession to make. When my fellow students asked

International student camp Bible class taught by the Secretary of the Supreme Court of Uruguay

me to represent them at this camp I declined in anger to think that they should consider me capable of attending a meeting held under religious auspices. They pressed the invitation the third time before I accepted it. My father and mother have been fighters of religion, and I have thought it my patriotic duty to do what I could against religion in my country. But I must confess that I never heard of religion as you men interpret it—something inside of a man which makes him happy and useful. That has opened up to me a new world. I do not say that I am a believing Christian, but I do say that I go away an open-minded man, determined to make a first-hand study of this question."

LATIN LEADERSHIP

A movement may be judged by the kind of men who give themselves to its leadership. The Associations of South America can so stand for judgment with deep satisfaction. On directorates, building committees and advisory boards are many of the countries' leading men. Linked with them in counsel and achievement is a numerically small but increasing company of brilliant

Distinguished visitors at Piriapolis student conference

educated, devoted Latin sons whose contribution is made in the coin of life service. Senor Monteverde is a much loved professor in the National University of Uruguay. Member of a prominent family, long active and eminent in public life, a leader in every movement for the betterment of his people, a pillar in his Church, a loyal and Christian patriot always, every door is open to him and every name and face familiar. While the organization was still infant in his city, he dedicated himself to the secretaryship as the greatest service to be rendered his nation. He resigned a government position and a lucrative profession, keeping only his chair in the University, which required but one hour a day, that he might give himself unstintedly to the new calling. To him preeminently are due the amazing acceptance and rapid development of the Association among the Uruguayans.

Dr. Jose M. Rua

Another of these builders is Dr. Jose M. Rua, professor of biology in the University of Buenos Aires, well known among the scientists of his country, head teacher in the "Morris Schools," which are giving educational privileges gratis to 6000 poor children gathered off the streets. His constructive service is continent-wide, whether as a member of the student branch committee of management, leader in the

Continental Student Camp, or as special guest of the International Committee on a tour of the Universities of North America, where Latin American students are in attendance.

ANOTHER INTERCONTINENTAL LINK

For not to be overlooked in this aspect of Pan-Americanism are the fifteen hundred Latin students of university grade studying in North American universities. No one knows how many others are in preparatory schools and other institutions. They have not been entering in considerable numbers many of the best phases of student life. In promoting measures toward such an end, Dr. Rua proved himself a Christian statesman. Several went as delegates to the Lake Mohonk Conference of the Worlds Student Christian Federation. A special section for Latins was instituted as part of the Northfield student summer conference. Forty attended, representing fourteen countries. Doors of opportunity were opened for patriotic as well as international service of large and significant promise for the future. Among the students and speakers of honor were the Director-General of the Bureau of Pan-American Republics. No one who knows the influence of a man

First Latin American student conference at Northfield

trained abroad on his return to his native country will underestimate the importance of relationships and mutual understandings thus effected.

AN ANCIENT DEBT OF HONOR

If there is to be rendered to South America a Christian service, it must be with the spirit of genuine, fraternal good will, a friendly, understanding heart, and a sincere desire to help highly sensitive, self-respecting, cultured neighbors to rise victorious over those common enemies of character and civilization by agencies and methods found effective here. The call of South America is the call of young, potential, resourceful nations; of magnificent cities; of an inspiring and splendid history; the call of attractive and brilliant and worthy manhood. It is the call of deep and urgent needs,—the deepest of all, spiritual. It is a call to practical and virile ministry addressed to a fellow race which shuns no tasks for their bigness. It is the call of Christ, Whose "all the world" includes the harder pressed half of the Western Hemisphere, with fifty growing millions. Once, Latin Christians journeyed to the lands of our barbarian ancestors and gave to them the gospel of the Kingdom of God. In our day, Latin sons are imperilled and without a means to safety in our power to extend. Shall we return in kind the priceless service?

FOREIGN WORK LITERATURE

Shall We Spend Half a Million? *By Arthur Rugh.* A sixteen-page pamphlet of concise answers to the questions Why, When, Where, How the Foreign Work is done. Of great value to foreign work committeemen for informing givers. Prepaid, per hundred, $2.00; fifty, $1.00; dozen, 25 cents. Sample free on application.

The Second City of the British Empire. *By B. R. Barber.* A fresh twenty-page pamphlet, illustrated, describing Calcutta and the program and achievement of the Young Men's Christian Association toward meeting the moral and religious needs of its youth and manhood. Prepaid, per hundred, $3.00; dozen, 50 cents; 5 cents each.

The Men of India and Ceylon. *By E. C. Carter.* In a recent revision are marshaled fresh facts concerning the history, development, present status and opportunity of the Young Men's Christian Association in India and Ceylon. Prepaid per hundred, $3.00; dozen, 50 cents; 5 cents each.

Christian Pan-Americanism. Prepaid per hundred, $3.00; dozen, 50 cents; 5 cents each.

Foreign Mail Annual, 1914. An annual review of the Foreign Work. Prepaid per hundred, $10.00; dozen, $2.00; 20 cents each.

Foreign Mail. A bi-monthly periodical of 32 pages, illustrated. Annual subscription 25 cents; in clubs of ten or more 15 cents each.

Foreign Department, The International Committee,

124 East 28th St., New York City